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TELEPHONE NUMBERS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

JANUARY CIRCULATION. W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, sags that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic ated during the month of January, 1901,

81,470 17 73,880 8........75,780 19............78,840 .74,860 20 Sunday . . 90,790 .80,150 21 73,470 .90,735 92 74,050 . 73,820 23 74,060 ..74,680 24..... 73,890 9 74,320 25 73,910 11.......... 74,120 27 Sunday .. 92,840 12 76,880 28 74,070 18 Sunday. .98,345 30 74,240 14 74,090 8074,190 75,250 31 74,690 16 73,460

Total for the month. Lees all copies spotled in print-ing, left over or filed......

Net number distributed 2,307,631 Average daily distribution 74,439 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the menth of January was W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this list day of January, 1901. J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of 3t. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1991.

NEW HIGH SCHOOLS.

If the recommendation of the Committee on Instruction of the Board of Education is adopted at the meeting of the board to be held next Tuesday evening, two sites for new High Schools will be purchased in the near future.

There is no disputing the question that St. Louis needs the proposed buildings, The present High School on Grand avenue is crowded to the limit, while the distance from North and South St. Louis makes attendance prohibitive to a large otherwise take the higher course of in-

It is said that sites for the two new March meeting of the board, when money will be appropriated. Plans will be drawn so that the preliminary work may be done toward the erection

ing educational advantages nearer to the mes. It has been found that the use of schools is determined as much by accessibility as by excellence. One High School in a large city amounts to little more than a neighborhood school. In our Government is under trust control. St. Louis three are too few rather than too many.

HAS GIVEN HIS PLEDGE. When Governor Dockery was asked by

an unofficial delegation of visiting St. Louisans to make his St. Louis appointments to the Election and Police boards at once, and to instruct those appointees not to interfere in the Democratic primaries, he was justified in referring those gentlemen to his published interview in The Republic of Thursday last, In that interview the Governor dis-

tinctly and most significantly condemned official interference, at the primaries, the conventions or the polls, on the part of members of such boards Especially with regard to the police he said that they must know neither polities nor station in life, but with fidelity and absolute impartiality execute the laws. His expressions could not have been plainer or more resolute. It is to be regretted that one of the

visiting St. Louisans, speaking for the delegation, expressed himself as not content with Governor Dockery's position. This is a bit unfair to the Governor. He should certainly be credited with good faith in his utterances, and, if he spoke in all good faith in The Republic interview, he has therein pledged himself, as far as his earnestly exerted influence extends, to confine the election and police forces to impartial discharge of duty.

STATE SCHOOL FUND

Governor Dockery's message to the State Legislature, recommending a constitutional amendment fixing the present form of investment of the State Schoo Fund, merits the earnest attention of the people of Missouri and should bring about the desired result.

The plain statement of the facts of the present investment of the State School Fund, as made by Governor Dockery, is in itself a potent argument in favor of the permanency of such investment. The investment has been approved by numerous State administrations, Republican and Democratic alike, and by the best minds in the Missour State Senate and House of Representa tives, regardless of party. It is a safe and businesslike investment. The rich and prosperous State of Missouri is security for the debt to the schools. The rate of interest derived from the invest-

only other form of investment possible

on this investment would probably not representatives of St. Louis at the most exceed 2 per cent. As now invested, the fund is drawing 5 and 6 per cent. It would be a sacrificial policy which should abandon the present form of investment, reducing by nearly two-thirds the present income of the schools, not and respected as such. For this reason in the least improving the character of the security-the sole perceptible result | dependent voters of St. Louis, the voters being the financial crippling of the

PEOPLE AND MACHINE. By its action in ignoring the petition of the St. Louis Republican Club to set ally for an honest administration, for a date for the party primarles which would give Republicans ample time to select and nominate good candidates to the Republican City Convention, the Re- truth. They cannot deny it in the face publican City Central Committee furnishes additional grounds for the belief this, his native city. that it is dominated by machine influ-

Members of the party who desire the nomination of a strong and clean mu nicipal ticket rather than of one which will stand for the continuance of Ziegenheinism suspect a determination of the party management to allow the rank and file of the local Republican organization but little voice in this important matter. The Republican City Central Committee, which is unquestionably under the control of Mayor Ziegenhein, certainly seems disposed to pay but little attention to the wishes of the better element of local Republicanism. Its policy thus far has been exclusively favorable to the plans of the City Hall gang.

There was recently appointed an Adisory Committee of Three to serve with the Republican City Central Committee in the campaign work properly belonging to the province of the committee. The members of this Advisory Committee are Mr. D. M. Houser of the Globe Democrat, Doctor Emil Prectorius of the Westliche Post and Mr. Nathan Frank of the St. Louis Star. The newspapers thus represented are the three local Republican organs. They have as yet given no sign of dissent from the course apparently decided upon by the Republican City Central Committee in the interests of Ziegenheinism.

If it shall develop, as is now so strongly indicated, that the Ziegenhein machine thus controls the party machinery and the party press in St. Louis, all hope for anything but machine Republican nominations for the spring elections vanishes into thin air. The machine will certainly not desert the machine gang. It will put up a ticket that stands for Ziegenheinism and for nothing else. Ziegenheinism throughout the World's Fair period cannot be tolerated by the people of St. Louis. The time has come when this evil control of municipal affairs must be terminated. If the local Democracy is wise it will nominate a clean and attractive good-government ticket which will command the support of every St. Louisan who recognizes the imperative necessity for the overthrow of the Ziegenbein gang and the termination of gang misrule in St. Louis.

WHY SHOULD THEY?

It is announced in the news reports that the Pierpont Morgan syndicate, lem of the formation of a giant steel corporation designed to embrace every considerable American company ennumber of boys and girls who would gaged in the steel industry, is proceeding "without letting the thought of popular hostility to the trusts weigh in the common weal is a practical applicatheir plans at all."

This is very natural on the the biggest and most powerful group of monopolists in the world. Under exist ing conditions popular hostility to the trusts counts for very little. The American Government is dominated by trust influence. The trusts put up the money which elected and re-elected Mr. McKinley to the Presidency. Mark Hanna, the President's manager and adviser, is the instrument of the trusts in public life. The national legislative department of As matters now stand, existing antitrust laws are not enforced, and the Republican party in power will not permit

the passage of more comprehensive and effective laws. Why should the Plerpont Morgan syndicate allow the thought of popular hostility to the trusts to weigh in their plans? What have they to fear from a people who apparently possess no power in the premises? In what other light can this people appear to the syndicate save as consumers compelled to pay trust prices for trust goods? Does not the Morgan syndicate know that the Standard Oil syndicate annually bleeds the consuming public to an extent sufficient to nearly double the fortunes of Standard Oil magnates every twelvemonth? Is it not natural that the Morgan syndicate should yearn to do like wise? To Hades with the people-save

The passage of the \$180,000,000 shipsubsidy grab and the completion of the Pierpont Morgan billionaire steel monopoly promise to constitute the first trust developments of President McKinley's second term. There will be others of equal or greater evil; rest sure of that. We are in for an era of unrestrained trustism during the next four years. And the only hope after that time lies in the chance of the exhausting of the people's patience-strained to the breaking point by class legislation caste dominance and the robbing of the many for the profit of the few to an extent that must finally become unbear

as the overcharged buyers of trust prod-

JUST PLAIN TRUTH

"For twelve long years," said a speaker at one of the political meetings of Thursday night, in which the popular strength of the Wells movement became manifest, "I have been voting the Democratic ticket in municipal elections here, and I've lost every time. We can win this fight if we will nominate a man who can secure all the independent Republican votes and the solid Demo cratic vote. Such a man is Rolla Wells."

The speaker was eminently correct in his statement of the existing situation. He was also reasoning soundly when he attributed Mr. Wells's strength to the fact that he was "an honest, capable straightforward business man." It is ment yields a revenue which could not be Just this sort of man whom the people derived in any other manner and at the of St. Louis are determined to elect to same time effectually safeguard the the Mayoralty for service during the World's Fair period. They are tired of As Governor Dockery points out, the ring politicians, grafters, boodlers wreckers and machine plug-uglies. The for the fund now is in bonds of the do not intend that such gangsters shall nited States. The rate of interest paid stand before the world as the chosen trust with an a.

important era in local history.

The name of Mr. Wells was first suggested for the Mayoralty candidacy be cause he is "an honest, capable, straight forward business man." He is known he will receive the support of the inwho are determined to have good govern ment during the World's Fair period. He does not stand for any ring. He will, instead, be bitterly fought by ring influences. But he does stand emphatic a capable administration, for a clean, businessiike administration, of local affairs. Not even his enemies deny this of Mr. Wells's record of a lifetime in

The local Democracy has not elected a Mayor for twelve years. Last November it elected its entire ticket for municipal offices then to be filled. It did this with the assistance of the independent voters. It could not have done it without. It can elect Mr. Wells with the assistance of the independent voters. It can elect nobody without. The independent voters will solidly support Mr. though without throwing new light upon Wells. The moral of this showing is too several interesting disputed subjects, such plain to be misunderstood.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie in retiring from life to the expenditure of his money has added another to the very short list of wealthy men who have quit active work in private pursuits in order to devote their time to the public service,

In England it is no unusual thing for manufacturers, bankers and other financial leaders to quit work after having of the reasons for the excellent municipal governments in England is the willingness with which retired men of affairs take up the cares of public service. This has also resulted in the establishment of numerous benefactions throughout the kingdom until now hardly a town or village but can boast of some monument erected through the generosity of a wealthy man.

In the United States Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham, wealthy and prominent. recently resigned from the firm of Marshall Field & Co. after thirty-six years of continuous service, in order to devote time to bettering the public which enriched him. His example excited much attention. Mr. Samuel Cupples of this city has also retired from active work and, even though he has been hindered by sickness, his benefactions to local institutions have excited the admiration of the world.

But of these who have thus seen fit to give the public the benefit of their accumulated labors, there are none who have been able to work on such a large scale as is now permitted to Mr. Carnegie. With a fortune bordering on \$200 . 000,000, his possibilities for doing good are boundless. With the tendency which Mr. Carnegie has shown for takdecided upon a wholesaic extermination of rata. Should the disease spread, it will not alone be governed by the dollars and cents which he may give out for this and that enterprise. Advice, which he has given, though often not followed, has always been respected. The example which he has set in devoting the latter part of his life to concert on Saturday afternoon, February the common weal is a practical application of a principle which could be generally followed with profit both to the ing part in the public discussion of queswhich is now grappling with the prob- by the dollars and cents which he may benefactor and to the country.

alty nomination The Republic will heartily support him. Meanwhile, it is for Rolla Wells and good government,

this city are found to be the sons of respected parents. They should have

President Jesse is evidently not a candidate for office. He said that but two universities and six colleges in Missouri avenue, on February 15, at 19 o'clock. were worthy the name. But maybe President Jesse is a Boxer.

Considering the fact that King Edward is in debt \$10,000,000, the amount of affection displayed by Emperor William is remarkable.

Local Democrats have not elected a

Mayor for twelve long years. Is it not worth while to make some concessions to the independent vote? Speaker Henderson's friendship for

the World's Fair bill at the present time is just as gratifying as his former hostility was annoving. In the matter of the Dowd charges

igainst one Morris, a proper regard for

the truth demands that the full truth be Good government has no charms for the Ziegenhein gang. When good government in St. Louis begins, Ziegen-

beinism dies. If Mr. Carnegie wishes very much to invest some of his surplus there is a small amount of World's Fair stock on

the market.

If Mrs. Nation continues to wait on the Lord before filling her lecture date, the finish of her manager is not hard to see.

Mr. Flory, like Micawber, is waiting for something to turn up. He has been assured that he will not be turned down. If the Ziegenheinites can create dis-

sension in local Democratic ranks it'll

be just like getting money from home. It is not fair to criticise Governor Dockery's Election and Police board appointments before they are made.

Minister Wu believes in the open door for China-sometimes. When General Otis is not inside, for instance,

Mr. Wells not only can wintthe spring election, but will be a Mayor who will make St. Louis a winner.

How would you like to have the job of dusting Mr. Carnegie's money? Duke Henry loves her. He was nerv

ous during the ceremony. Pictures show that Mr. Carrie Nation

PRAISES KITCHENER; CRITICISES BULLER.

Lord Roberts's Mail Dispatches Throw Interesting Side Lights on the Boer War.

LADYSMITH RELIEF ORDERS.

Buller Regarded the Operations as Impracticable, but Was Given Peremptor Instructions.

London, Feb. 8 .- Lord Roberts's detailed mail dispatches, ranging from Pebruary 6 to November 15, 1900, were gazetted this evening. They fill 157 quarto pages and as the Sannas post affair.

Hundreds of officers, noncommissioned officers and men are favorably mentioned, including Lord Kitchener, who is referred to business to devote the remainder of his in warm terms. Sir Redvers Buller comes in

The first dispatch undertakes to "give a this country (South Africa) on my arrival, much scattered. He decided to leave General Buller with a tree hand in Natal, but otherwise to remain on the defensive until re-enforced and until transport had been organized. He found no transport corps existing. The colonial forces had not been rufficiently used. Cape Colony was restless. His Orders to Buller.

Writing from Jakobsdal, February 16 Lord Roberts says: "General Buller, February 6, wired that he had pierced the enemy's lines, but that to give his artillery access to the Ladysmith plain would cost from 2,000 to 3,000 men. I replied that he must relieve Ladysmith, even at that cost. Buller telegraphed, February 9, that he was not strong enough to relieve Ladysmith without re-enforce-ments, and regarded the operation in which he was engaged as impracticable. I re-plied that my instructions must hold." The marches to Johannesburg and Pretoria were uneventful, as described by Lord Roberts, his chief concern being to pro-vision the army. "We were practically liv-ing from hand to mouth," he wrote, "and

Forecast Guerrilla Warfare.

at times had not even one day's rations to

Writing from Johannesburg, November 15, he said:

"With the occupation of Komatipoort and the dispersal of Louis Botha's army, the organized resistance of the two Republics may be said to have ceased; but there still remains much for the army in South Africa to do" to meet the conditions of guerrilia warfare with forces "broken up into small columns and operating over an area larger than France, Germany and Austria combined."

bined."

There is a general idea that the dispatches have suffered considerable excision at the hands of the war officials. They do not throw any further light on the summary retirement of General Colville or any other matters regarding which the public is anxious to hear. ious to hear.

The appearance of bubonic plague at Capetown seems likely to add to the difficulties of the situation. The authorities there have decided upon a wholesaic extermination of rats. Should the disease spread, it will necessitate changes in the military arrangements.

chaft," Schubert; "Aufenthalt," Schubert; Ihr Bild," Schubert; "Das Fishermaedchen," When a better man, of the same type

as Rolla Wells, is named for the Mayor
alty and Schubert, "Das Fishermaedchen,"
Schubert, "Am Meer," Schubert, "Die Rose,
Die Lilie," Schumann, "Wenn ich in Deine
Augen Sch," Schumann, "Ich Grolle Nicht,"
Schumann, "Ein Januari, chen," Schumann; "Aus Meinen Traenen Spriessen," Schumann; "Am Leuchtenden Sommermorgen," Schumann; "Die Alten Bosen Lieder," Schumann; "Vision Fugi-tive," Maisenet; "Woolng," Hermann; "Gypsy Serenade," Hermann; "In the "Gypsy Serchade," Hermann; "In the Baimy Night," Tschaikowsky; "If You Be-come a Nun, Dear," Lucas; "When We Two Parted," Lucas; "The Three Comthought of their parents' feelings in the rades," Hans Hermann; "Oh. Mistress beginning instead of at the last.

Mine," De Koven; "Love Is a Bubble,"

The Morning Etude will meet at the residence of Mrs. Harris, No. 4158 McPherson

The E. R. Club was entertained by Mrs. E. D. Luckey at her home, No. 1332 Union boulevard. "The Battle of Hastings" and kindred topics were discussed, after which a short programme was enjoyed. A vocal solo was rendered by Mrs. A. J. Parker. The arena scene from "Quo Vadis" was recited by Miss Bessie Morse, by special request. Then the guests repaired to the dining-room, where luncheon was served.

The P. E. O. Club met Monday afternoon The P. E. O. Club met Monagy atternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles Leas, No. 3111 South Grand avenue. Mrs. A. R. Morgan read an interesting paper, "Mount Vernon and Surrounding Country," giving a very vivid sketch of Washington's old home and his life there. The Misses Leas assisted in entertaining, and, with Miss Michle, fur nished an excellent programme of music.

ing at Hotel Beers, Professor Breque lec

DE WET NORTH OF SMITHFIELD. Kitchener Reports the Boer Raider as Moving East.

London. Feb. 8.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office under date of Pretoria, February 7, as follows: "The British column destroyed supplies at Petrusburg and brought 200 horses and

"De Wet is reported still north of Smith-field, moving east. A detached force, which crossed the line at Pompi Siding, is moving on Philopolis. Methuen reports from Lillifontein, east

"Methuen reports from Lidifontein, east of Vryburg, that he scattered the enemy there and captured twelve wagons and cattle. French is near Frmelo."

General Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant General, says the reports that he is to supersede General Kitchener in command of the British forces in South Africa, which are much discussed at the service clubs, are incommend.

CARTWRIGHT HELD FOR TRIAL CARTWRIGHT HELD FOR TRIAL.

Cape Town, Feb. 8.—Albert Cartwright,
editor of the South African News, who was
arrested yesterday, charged with criminal
and seditious libel, contained in a letter accusing General Kitchener of secretly instructing his troops to take no prisoners,
was formally arraigned in the Police Court
here this morning and remanded in £2,50
half

A Bore force pressing southward has seen repulsed at Reddersburg. The losses were insignificant. SIXTY THOUSAND BOER REFUGES. Pretoria, Feb. 8.—The Boer refugee camps are now administered by civilians. The refugees now total, approximately, 60,666

Trial of Union Miners Begun.

REFUBLIC SPECIAL.

Macon, Mo., Feb. 8.—The trial of the union miners, charged with attempting to kill Curtis Cook, a nonunion miner, working at Kansas and Texas mine, No. 66, was begun before Squire A. F. Love to-day. The State is trying to prove that the assault on Cook was the result of conspiracy to kill him because he had been talking around town about the better wages men were getting at No. 66 than at the union miner. Cook was knocked down in the White Elephant saloon at Bevier, led out in the alley and there beaten until he was blind and gearly dead. The five defendants claim they are not the ones that did it. Trial of Union Miners Begun.

MACARTHUR ENFORCES RULES OF WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Warns the Natives That Guerrillas Will Not Be Treated as Prisoners of War.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION.

Persons Affording Insurgents Arms, Supplies or Encouragement Called Traitors.

nce of the Associated Press. Manila, Dec. 27, 1599.—The following is the make up the official history of the war, al- text of General MacArthur's proclamation to

the Filippines:
"Office of the United States Military Governor in the Philippine Islands and Head-quarters Division of the Philippines: Maniia, P. I., December 20, 1960.: "PROCLAMATION:

"In the armed struggle against the governing of the United States now in progress in these islands, frequent violations of important provisons of the laws of war.

Captured, to the privileges of prison
the billiard halis are closed. The women some progress in these islands, frequent violations of important provisons of the laws of war. The first dispatch undertakes to "give a have recently manifested themselves, ren-concise account of the state of affairs in dering it imperative, while rejecting every consideration of belligerency of those oppo-It describes the forces as ing the Government in the sense in which I. He decided to leave General the term belligerency is generally accepted ing the Government in the sense in which the term beligerency is generally accepted and understood, to remind all concerned of the existence of these laws, that exemplary punishments attach to the infringement thereof; that their strict observance is required, not only by the combatant forces, but as well by noncombatants, native of ailen, residing within occupied places.

Laws of War Made Known.

Laws of War Made Known.

"In pursuance of this purpose, reference is made to the following provisions of the laws of war, as most essential for consideration under present conditions.

"I. A place, district or country, acquired in consequence of regular military operations by an organized combatant force, stands—by reason of said occupation—under the martial law of the occupying army. The Commanding General owes protection to all people residing within the places occupied, who perform with fidelity the duties imposed upon them, from which consideration results the obligation upon the part of the people and civil officials of the occupied territory of strict obedience to the Commanding General of the occupied territory of strict obedience to the Commanding General of the occupied territory of strict obedience to the Commanding General of the occupied territory of strict obedience to the commanding General of the occupied places.

"The present necessity for alluding to the laws of war arises from the fact that many proclamations, recently issued by insurgent commanders, threaten punishment against all mative inhabitants of occupied places who accept the reciprocal relations above an native inhabitants of occupied pinces, who accept the reciprocal relations above described, and from the further fact that in the prosecution of this policy the mandates of insurgent officers to kidnap and assassinate residents of occupied towns, have been successfully executed.

"It carnot, therefore, be too emphatically declared that all engaged in such transactions, from the authority making the proclamation to the parties of execution, are, collectively and individually, guilty of violatica of the laws of war, and must eventually answer for murder or such other crime as may result from their unlawful actions.

crime as may result from their unlawful actions.

"Notice is accordingly given to insurgent leaders already committed to, or who may be contemplating such a system of warfare, that the practice thereof will necessarily terminate the possibility of those engaging therein returning to normal civic relations in the Philippines. That is to say persons charged with violation of the laws of war above enumerated must sooner or later be tried for feknious crimes, with all the attending possibilities of conviction; or, as an only means of escape therefrom, must become fugitive criminals, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, which, in effect, means lifelong expatriation.

What Constitutes Treason in War.

"2 Persons residing within an occupied

is voluntary and malicious. In such a case, a plea of intimidation can rarely be accepted. The plain duty of people so threatened is to report the facts, which must, by reason of a common language, be of knowledge to a large part of the resident com-

case in many places occupied by United States troops, secret committees are per-mitted to exist and to act in behalf of the military information to the insurgent camps, it is not only difficult to afford adequate protection, but the well-disposed people who—from a sense of timed by or misplaced sympathy for neighbors—persist in screening these committees, in effect offer themselves as easy victims to be plundered and murdered, and also expose themselves to the danger of being classified and tried as war traiters against the United States.

Traffic With Insurgents Forbidden.

"The principal object of this proclamation to instruct all classes throughout the

RULES OF WAR GIVEN TO THE FILIPINOS.

1 A place, district or country occupied by an organized combatant force, in consequence of regular millilaw of the occupying army and all Commanding General of the accupy-

2. Persons residing within an oc-cupled place who do things inimical to the interests of the occupying army are known as traitors of war. . REPUBLIC SPECIAL. · sympathizers with and emissaries of · police force prevented them from des

4. Men who participate in hostilities . termined to make trouble. captured, to the privilgese of prison- ers, and says men will help them unle

archipelago as to the requirements as to the laws of war in respect of the particulars herein referred to, and to advise all concerned of the purpose to exact, in the future, precise compliance therewith.

"The practice of sending supplies to insurgent troops from places occupied by the United States, as is now the case, must cease. If contumactous or faint-hearted persons continue to engage in this traillie, they must be prepared to answer for their actions under the penalties declared in this article.

article.

3. The remarks embodied in the forego-

"3. The remarks embedied in the foregoing griticle all apply with special force to the city of Manila, which is well known as a rendezvous from which an extensive correspondence is distributed to all parts of the archipelago by sympathizers with and by emissaries of the insurrection.

"All persons in Manila or elsewhere are again reminded that the entire archipelago for the time being, is necessarily under the rigid restraints of martial law, and that any contribution of advice, information or supplies and all correspondence the effect of which is to give aid, support, encouragement or comfort to the armed opposition in the field are flagrant violations of American interests, and persons so engaged are warned to conform to the laws which apply to occupied places as herein set forth.

Mapila Newspapers Admonished.

Manila Newspapers Admonished. "The newspapers and other periodicals of Manila are especially admonished that any article published, in the midst of such martial environment, which by any construction can be classed as seditious, must be regarded as intended to injure the army of occupation and as subjecting all connected with the publication to such punitive action as may be determined by the understand.

action as may be determined by the undersigned.

"4. Men who participate in hostilities without being part of a regularly organized force, and without sharing continuously in its operations, but who do so with intermittent returns to their homes and avocations, divest themselves of the character of soldiers and, if captured, are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war.

"It is well known that many of the occupied towns support and encourage men who habitually assume the semblance of peaceful pursuits, but who have arms hidden outside of the towns and periodically slip out to take part in guerrilla warfare.

Will Not Tolerate Guerrilla Warfare.

"The fact that such men have not here-

beginning or civilization, novever, as tried to mitigate and to escape, as far as possible, from the consequences of this barbarous conception of warlike action; and to that end conventions have been held from time to time for international discussion of the customs and usage of war, in the hope that, some means might be devised to regulate by rule the beneficent instincts of humanity.

"As a consequence of such conferences, a code has slowly evolved which, although uncertain in many particulars, contains certain fundamental principles, which have been accepted and are now insisted upon by the public opinion of the world.

"The articles liscassed in this paper have been adopted by all civilized nutions. Their careful perusal by the people, it is hoved, will induce all who are cager for the transpullification of the archipelage to combine for mutual protection and united action in behalf of their own interests and the welfare of the country.

"Major General United States Volunteers, United States Military Governor in the Philippines."

Dewey Will Be in Command on the

Water and Miles Will Di-

rect Land Forces.

Washington, Feb. 8.-Tentative plans have

The reorganization of the artillery into a

made at the earliest opportunity of the sys

ous seaceast fortifications. The forthcom

the efficiency of various engines and imple

The Policy Board of the navy, of which

Admiral Dewey is the president, has been holding meetings at which consideration

land forces.
The new Chief of Artillery will have ac-

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

ments of warfare.

JOINT ARMY AND MADE CLOCKS GO BY CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, NAVY MANEUVERS.

Miss Brush's Sister Says She Heard Testimony to That Effect at One of Their Meetings.

New York, Feb. 8.-Mrs. Frances Augusta Findlay, a sister of Miss Helen C. Brush, been formulated by the Board of Ordnance Christian Scientist, whose will is the and Fortifications of the Army and the subject of contest before Surrogate Fitz- General Policy Board of the Navy, looking gerald, mainly on account of the strong to joint maneuvers on a large scale, to be faith that she held in Christian Science held during the summer by the artillery doctrines before her death, when she refused to accept the services of a physician, Hamilton and the North Atlantic Squadron. was the only witness examined to-day.

Miss Brush left her sister's home in De-corps makes it necessary that tests be

cember, 1898, and they met only twice after that. They did not speak. Miss Brush died tem of fire control as exercised at the variat the house of Mrs. Southard, another sister. Mrs. Findlay wrote, inquiring for the ling maneuvers will settle, it is expected particulars of her sister's death, and re- many matters under discussion relative to ceived a letter from Mrs. Southard, saying that Helen had been cured of consumption and pneumonia by Christian Science, and that she had been driven from home by cruel persecution, and her friends prejudiced

has been given to the proposed maneuvers. It has been practically decided to test the mechanism of the later ships coextructed and the efficiency of submarine boats.

It is probable that Admiral Dewey will be in supreme command of the navy and that General Miles will be in charge of the land forces. against her. Mrs. Findlay was asked whether she be lieved Miss Stephens, a Christian Science healer, had deserted Miss Brush in her direst need. The answer was: "I did. and I do now."

Mrs. Findley said she attended Christian Science experience meetings with her sister twice "for amusement." "Amused at what?" asked William Rand, Jr., who, with W. L. Clark, is the lawyer

The new Chief of Artillery will have actual charge of the repelling force. The North Atiantic Squadron will be augmented by the addition of several torpedo boats and submarine boats. Rear Admiral Higginson will be the officer of the navy second in command to Admiral Dewey.

The range and position finders now under consideration for adoption by the army will be tested by the location of vessels of the navy and operations similar to conditions in actual war will be conducted to ascertain exactly when a vessel passes over one of the submarine mines of the harbor. Only recently the control of these mines has been transferred from the engineering corps to the artillery. for the church.

"Why, amused to hear people get up at the meetings and tell how Christian Science had made dilapidated clocks go again. heard them testify at the Christia science Church how they had made clocks go by Christian Science after the machinery had long been out of order. They told how they had made canary birds ,grow new feathers by the treatment."
"Did you believe that Miss Stephens, the healer, acted treacherously in leaving your sister."

ister."
I think she left because she believed felen was going to die, and did not want to be put in an embarrassing position."

Carbondals, Ill., Feb. 8.—George Atwell, aged 40 years, a section hand, while attempting to remove a hand car from the main track, was struck and instantly killed by the illinois Central northbound passenger train No. 4, about one mile from here at I o'clock this morning. Atwell leaves a wife and three children. A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s Regular Saturday sale takes place e Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at salesrooms, 1806-10-12 Chouteau avenue.

MRS. NATION TO JAIL

State Will Prosecute Case Against Her at Wichita-Jerry Simpson's Woeful Prediction.

EXPECT TO SEND

EXPECTS CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS

Says Bloodshed Between Temper ance and Saloon Elements Is Inevitable-Crusader Spoke at Kansas City Last Night.

3. The remarks accompanying the Wichita, Kas., Feb. 8.—This afternoon foregoing rules are applied with Mrs. J. R. Bloomfield led a band of terms. special force to the city of Marila. . women in an attack on billiard halls which is known as a rendezvous for . Clearwater, a small town near, A lar o ing any property. The women are yet de

without being part of a regularly or- . H. R. Wait, ex-Sheriff of Sedgewick Coun gamized force are not entitled, when . ty, is in sympathy with the women crusadbilliard halls are closed. The women have already succeeded in closing the

State Will Prosecute the Case Mrs. Nation's trial has been set for March term of the District Court. She w tried on three charges of mallefous struction of property. When her attorneys were told to-day that Mrs. Nation was to be prosecuted by the State and not by saloonists, they appeared surprised, and admitted it was a move they did not expect. mitted it was a move they did not expect. Sheriff Simmons has been instructed to arrest Mrs. Nation and hold her in jail until the trial commences. He will arrest her as soon as she returns from her Eastern trip. Attorney Amidon said:

"We have enough evidence to send the arrest and the state of the send that the said of the said that t

saloon-smasher to fall for one year, and that is just what will happen to her. We are determined she shall suffer for violating the laws."

Jerry Simpson while here to-day expressed himself as believing that Mrs. Nation, who comes from his home at Medicine Lodge. would plunge Kansas into the worst civil war ever known. He says temperance people are warming up all over the State, and blood will be shed sooner or later.

Mr. Simpson says Mrs. Nation is regarded at his town as insane on prohibition. He thinks Kansas is shamefully ridiculed because State officials fail in their duty by allowing laws to be disobeyed.

All saleons at Concordia and Arkansas City closed this afternoon, fearing raids from Mrs. Nation's disciples.

MRS. NATION AT KANSAS CITY

MRS. NATION AT KANSAS CITY. Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Carris Nation, the Kansas joint smasher, attend-ed by a delegation of Topeka supporters noon and to-night she addressed a far sized audience at the Academy of Music F. W. Emerson, pastor of the First Christian Church of Topeka, introduced Mrs. Nation as "the bravest and noblest

woman in Kansas," whereupon the audience gave three rousing cheers for her. Before beginning her address, Mrs. Nation requested the audience to rise and sing "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings She made a characteristic talk, and the audience enjoyed it and appeared to be in sympathy with her. She justified her cru-sade against the saloon by citing various passages from the Bible, with which she evinced great familiarity. She did not hate the jointists she said; she loved them; but she hated the business in which they were engaged, and meant to destroy it. She gave a history of her successful fight against the joints of Barber County, Kansas, and

She said that she had just as much right

tion of the United States that insures to every citizen "peace, prosperity and the pursuit of happiness."

No Raid to He Made in Kansas City. She said that the liquor traffic was a menace to that right, and that every joint in the United States should be smashed. She declared that she would not molest the joints of Kansas City, Mo., because it is too large a city.

the joints of Kanaas City, Mo., because it is too large a city.

"I den't propose to bite off more than I can crew," she said.

She made a bitter attack upon the landlords of the jointists, saying that they are as bad as the jointists, saying that they are as bad as the jointists.

Mrs. Nation was interrupted before she finished her talk by being told that it was time to go to her train. At the conclusion of her speech many persons rushed forward to shake hands with her. Many of her photographs were sold at the door.

At 9:45 o'clock she took a Burlington train for Des Moines, Ia. She is accompanied by the five women who helped her to wreck the Senate Saloon at Topeka. They are: Mrs. J. R. White, Miss Madeline Southard, Mrs. M. E. Goodwin, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Rose Crist.

But the stubborn refusal of Mrs. Nati-to lead the women was no laughing matt to them last night and it is not to-day. The are thoroughly indignant.

INDORSEMENT IS VOTED DOWS.

INDORSEMENT IS VOTED DOWN
REFUELIC SPECIAL.
Chillicothe, Mo., Feb. 8.—One of the cing features of the Cameron District Modist Conference, which adjourned last all after a three days' session here, was a sited fight between the preachers over following resolution indersing the work Mrs. Carrie Nation and her hatchel:
"Whereas, vice in all forms is an abitination both to the Lord and respects society, we heartily commend the act of the good and plous sisters under leadership of Mrs. Carrie Nation of Wis

er the good and plous sisters under leadership of Mrs. Carrie Nation of We ta, Kas., in their crusade against the farious outlaws on fair Kansas soil. We joice to use these hotbeds of vice and cri in open violation of the prohibitory is hacked to pieces by hatchets tempered the fire of the Holy Spirit. We hall we delight each new feat and long for the the fire of the Holy Spirit. We hall we delight each new feat and long for the when with one united voice and action only Kansan but every State in this an hot debate, the resolution was

WILL VISIT COLONIES FIRST.

King Announces When the New Prince of Wales Will Be Created.

officially asserted, desires it to be to not be created Prince of Wales until

his visit to the colonies.

An interregnum without the title is sidered desirable. Definite preparation being made for the Duke's trip.